

Typhoid Fever.

The Ohio State Board of Health has issued a circular on typhoid fever, the chief points of which are contained in the following extracts:

"Typhoid fever, sometimes called 'enteric fever,' 'fall fever,' &c., is a common disease of frequent occurrence in our State. It is especially a disease of young adult life, although no age is exempt from it. It attacks all classes of society, being found both in the mansion and in the hovel. It is probably the most preventable of all infectious diseases, excepting, perhaps, smallpox, since the introduction of general vaccination. In view of this fact, and that it is the cause of so much sickness and death in the State, it is hoped the following instructions for its restriction and prevention will be carefully considered and followed by all who may receive this document:

Typhoid fever is believed to be due to a specific cause, a disease germ given off by one sick with the disease, and which may be transmitted to others in various ways. The poison is usually received by drinking water contaminated by discharges from a typhoid fever patient, which have been thrown into vaults or faulty sewers, which allow their contents to filter through the ground into a neighboring well or spring. It has been demonstrated that impurities may thus be carried through porous soils for distances of 100 feet or more. Severe outbreaks of typhoid fever have occurred in cities from the contamination in this way of the river from which the city derived its water supply. Milk has frequently conveyed the disease, either from being diluted with water containing the typhoid fever poison, or by being kept in a room in which there is one sick with this disease; in the latter case the disease germs are absorbed by the milk. It may be conveyed by clothing, laundresses, in washing such clothing, have contracted the disease. In some instances the poison seems to gain access to the system by breathing it in. Typhoid fever is communicable, but is not considered contagious.

Immediately on the appearance of typhoid fever, a careful examination should be made of the surroundings of the house, and particularly of the source of the water supply, to determine, if possible, whether it has been contaminated from neighboring sources of filth. If good reason is found to suspect such contamination, the well or spring should be boarded over, and the water not be used until an examination has been made by a competent physician or health officer. It is the opinion of the best authority that wells in thickly settled districts are nearly always unfit for use, and that in cities having other water supply they should be entirely abandoned. If the sick person has not been away from home, where the disease might have been contracted, it will be safest that the water be used by him immediately before having been taken sick should not be used again for drinking nor for any purposes, unless it is boiled. It would be well, also, to boil the milk used by the family. The house and premises should be thoroughly cleaned, all decaying animal and vegetable matter removed, and sinks, cesspools, vaults, &c., be treated with a solution of copperas—two pounds of copperas to one gallon of water.

No More Duelling in South Carolina.

The cold-blooded, deliberate sort of murder which was so long tolerated under the name of the duel has been eliminated from the record of crimes in South Carolina. There has been a marked improvement in this particular field—the mis-called "field of honor"—and the progress that has been made promises to be permanent. With the suspension of the code duello for so many years its essentially criminal character has become more and more clearly understood, and its condemnation the more unqualified and general. There are few men in South Carolina who would restore this relic of barbarism to its former place and favor in the state, and these few are impotent to accomplish their desire. Jurors are yet too lenient in dealing with the man who comes before them, reeking with the blood of his fellow-man, slain in the heat of passion; but we are very much mistaken if any duelist would escape prompt and sure conviction upon trial in any county of the state.

This is something gained. The *News and Courier* denounced the savage custom when it claimed the force of a law; and did not cease to agitate it until it had taken its rightful place in the catalogue of crimes, where it stands to-day. For several years there has not been a duel in South Carolina, the old duelling-ground. This important change in the public sentiment was not easily effected. The custom was of long standing, and had the support of influential men in probably every county. Several distinguished citizens had fallen victims to the evil practice which they upheld; and young men in the state were but too disposed to defend and maintain it for the sake of the importance and cheap consequence it was supposed to confer upon them, or for higher if mistaken motives. It was a long step towards bringing about the reign of law and peace when the right sentiment of the Christian people of South Carolina finally and emphatically asserted itself, and conformed the statute law and its penalty to the eternal moral law and its consequence.—*Charleston News.*

Unfortunate.

A gentleman traveling through the mountainous and thinly settled districts of North Carolina was overtaken by a severe storm. As he was on horseback, and therefore quite unprotected, he beheld with delight a log cabin in the distance, and speedily betook himself thither. The old farmer greeted him with true Southern hospitality, and he soon found himself seated at the dinner-table beside "the old woman," as his host designated his wife, while one by one a seemingly endless file of daughters entered the room. Turning to the farmer, he mildly observed, "You have a fine family of daughters, sir."

"Well," said the old man, mournfully, "we've been kinder unfortunate with our darters. The chimney fell in and killed all but nine on 'em."

The historian dared not guess how many there were at first.—*Harper's Magazine for September.*

A prominent farmer of Bowling Green, Howard county, Md., J. T. Rigley, said his four children were sick with sore throats and coughs at the same time. Red Star Cough Cure cured them in a week. No opines.

THE GREAT INVITATION.

NOTES ON THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON BY DR. JOHN HALL.

Lesson XII of the International Series for Sunday, Dec. 19—Golden Text, Revelations xlii, 21.—Lesson Text, Revelations xlii, 8-21.

In a formal address it is common to put a number of explanatory or introductory statements at the commencement, and often there is a reference to them at the close recalling attention to the point from which the speaker set out. The lesson we are now to study is the closing part of the Revelation, and corresponds in some degree to the opening in Rev. i, 9-19. In both there is a rapid and informal passing from one point to another. V. 13 in our lesson is a repetition of Rev. i, 8. Other correspondences will be pointed out as we proceed. The teacher does not need so much to set out clearly the great and abiding truths, about the meaning of which there is no room for discussion.

Vs. 8-4. In Rev. xli, 9, "one of the seven angels" said: "Come hither, I will show thee the bride, the Lamb's wife." At the end of this vision the apostle was so overpowered that he was ready to give worship to the angel. This is not the only time when men made the same mistake. See the case of Cornelius in Acts x, 25-26, and the people of Lystra, Acts xiv, 11-13. In the corrupt days of Christendom the worship of angels became a well established usage, contrary to the word spoken here to John. Yet it might have been thought that he was in no danger of giving God's glory to another. Fellow servants are never to get the honor due only to God.

V. 10. The apostle is directed to keep the messages now given him in such a way that men may know them. The divine will was a "sealed book" in God's hand till Jesus came and opened it, as in Rev. v, 3-7. But this is to be an unsealed, open book. The reason given is that "the time is at hand." The things in the book were not remote, speculative, but affecting the thoughts of the professing Christians then and ever after. Whatever prophecies might need time to explain them by their fulfillment, there are very many statements of plain, practical truth for everyday life, and which all are to read. The epistles to the seven churches, for example, were appropriate for Christian study from the beginning.

V. 11. There are two "advents" of the Son of Man in the Bible, the first in humiliation to suffer, the second in glory to judge. But in addition to these and without interfering with them, God is often said to "come" when He inflicts judgments, and the day of death is practically to every man the day of judgment, for that day will not reverse any decisions made at death. See in illustration Matt. xxv, 13, 46. See in Prov. i, 24-25, the severity of God's sentence. This passage teaches that in life we are setting the seal of character, that death will not alter it, that if we are unjust then we shall be so forever. See Ps. lxxii, 12. No greater snare has ever been laid before men than the hope of another "chance," which the heart deludes itself into thinking it will then accept. "Now," says God, "At a convenient season," says the human soul (Acts xxv, 23).

V. 12. The "quickly" refers probably not so much to nearness in time as to unexpectedness. Men are so approached one by one; so the world will be "at the last day." For the judgment is then universal—"every man"—and also just—"according as his work shall be." See Rom. ii, 6, and xiv, 12.

V. 13. How important it is to remember the divine nature and the infinite authority of the Judge appears from the repetition here of the words in the beginning (Rev. i, 8). So it is in John i, 1. Jesus is one with the Father, and He is "the author and finisher of our faith" (Heb. xii, 2).

V. 14. The language of the 11th, 12th and 13th verses naturally leads to this, in which the way of getting a right to the tree of life is set forth. It is doing "His commandments." Man was in the Garden of Eden and in innocence. He ate the forbidden fruit. So he was expelled. He disobeyed God's commands. (See Gen. iii, 24.) It is by reversing all this and obeying that he can get the right to the tree of life. (See Rev. ii, 7.) The figure of a city is here added in reference to Rev. xxi, 10. The obeying is more than mere saying or professing. See in illustration Matt. vii, 21. If one asks, "What commands are we to obey?" the answer is in such passages as I John iii, 23; Acts xvi, 31. This is the "obedience of faith." (See the revised version of v. 14.)

V. 15. Outside the Oriental city dogs live on the filth of the place. Hence we can understand the opening words, which have their meaning continued in the black list that follows. The climax is "loving and making a lie." See for other statements of this awful truth Phil. iii, 19; Gal. v, 19-21.

V. 16. Again the authority of this book is set forth, as in Rev. i, 1, and with the figure of Rev. v, 1, which in turn comes from Isa. xl, 10. The "star" is from Num. xxiv, 17. This follows the glorious recital of the invitation (V. 17), in explaining which the teacher may begin with "the water of life." What is it? The figure comes probably from the other familiar language, as of Ps. xli, 1-2; "My soul thirsteth for God," i. e., desires Him; the thirsty man desires water, and this is water of life. The soul that has this desire satisfied has life. (See John iv, 13-14.) But how can we get it? Simply, come to the fountain and take of it. Believe in, come to, receive, Christ. What encouragement have we to do this? The Spirit bids us come (John xvi, 12-19). All gospel invitations come under this head. The "bride" (see Rev. xxi, 9), is the church of Christ. Her testimony in preaching, writing and living is to Christ as the Saviour. The individual member—"let him that heareth"—is exhorted to repeat it, as converted, faithful Sabbath school teachers do. And, finally, it is renewed again in this divine word: "Whosoever will," etc. One might say: "I do not know the Bible nor the church, nor have I a Christian friend to teach me, but my soul thirsts for God." Then let such a one come. Jesus will not cast him out, but will receive him and put him in the way of learning. (See Matt. xi, 28-30.)

Vs. 18-19 contain a solemn statement of the completeness and perfection of the revelation made, whether in this book itself for its own purpose, or in the entire Scriptures, of which this was meant to be the close, is not certain. No man can add to it without being plagued of God as this book threatens. (See Prov. xxx, 6; Deut. xii, 32; Cor. iii, 12-13.) To add to it would imply its incompleteness. To take from it would destroy its perfectness. So Jeremiah was instructed as God's prophet (Jer. xxxi, 3); so Paul wrote (Gal. i, 8-9). And as the "plagues" of the book are brought up in the same instance, so the symbols of the book are recalled in the other "book of life" (Rev. xx, 15), "the holy city" (Rev. xxi, 2).

V. 20. If any one raises the question, "How does Jesus come quickly?" the answer is in the recorded experience of Paul (Phil. iii, 20), which is the same in substance with that in Isa. xxv, 9, and of all true believers, for "the glorious appearing" of the Saviour is "at the

blest hope." And so much is the coming of the Saviour to take a soul to himself the same in substance to that soul with the final coming, that millions of them have said, "Even so, come, Lord Jesus," with their last breath.

V. 21. The benediction of John follows, the same in substance as Paul's in Eph. vi, 24. It is not to be said or heard as a mere benediction and beautiful word. Turn of its meaning. Grace is that which God gives and makes sufficient for His people. It is the needed supply for each from the fullness that is in Christ. "May you each have from God your Father all you need every moment in life and forever!"—that is its meaning. Who would not say "Amen!" to that?

The seriousness of the Scriptures, the glory of Jesus Christ, the completeness of the restoration He effects, the freeness of the invitation to come to Him, and the greatness of the salvation He gives, these the teacher may well recall and impress on the mind of the scholar.

HINTS FOR QUESTIONS.

1. On the Lesson Explanations.—Opening and closing of the Revelation. Worshipping angels. Follow servants. Prayers to saints. God's will as sealed book. The Revelation not sealed. Two advents of Christ. How He comes to each man. No other chance. The judgment. Doing God's commandments. Man's sin. Oriental dogs. Lying. Water of life. The gospel invitation. The church of Christ. Whosoever will. Completeness of God's revelation. Penalty for changing God's word. How Jesus comes quickly. John's benediction. Points to be impressed.

2. On the Light from Bible Lands.—Attitude in worship. A modern instance of prostration. Its effect. Seals, how made and used. Dogs in the east. Commonness of lying.

3. On the Suggestive Applications.—The mistake of the apostle. How corrected. Similar mistakes. From what they spring. The ground of our salvation. The Revised Version reading and its bearing on the Roman idea of salvation by works. The warrant for lay preaching. Instance of it in societies. In individuals.—Sunday School Work.

Restlessness that Ruins Homes. Thousands of farmers every year leave pleasant homes in the older settled states and make long and tedious pilgrimages to newer states and territories, not driven to it by necessity, but by a chronic restlessness—an idea that it is possible somewhere else to get on a little faster in the world. In nine cases out of ten the man would be really better off to stay where he is, but he is never satisfied until he has made at least one or two decided changes. Homes are destroyed in the most ruthless manner in pursuit of this phantom of bettering one's self—homes which can never really be restored to the family, for home is something more than the roof which shelters us. The associations of childhood, the friends of early days, the memories of the past, the ancestral graves upon the hillside—are these nothing? It will take more years than most of us can afford to give to build a new home and get into it, the feeling with which we regard our present one, be it ever so humble.—*Hartford Times.*

Process for Preserving Flour.

In Holland they are said to have discovered a process for preserving flour, by which, with the use of watertight packages, it may be kept fresh for years, with no liability whatever to deterioration. The flour is placed in a great vat or chest, which is heated by steam pipes to a certain temperature, when the flour is subjected to a hydraulic pressure and reduced to brick form. It is unnecessary to state that development of this process is not looked upon with approval by millers in general, who are anxious to see their product go into consumption as fast as they turn it out, providing prices are satisfactory.—*Boston Budget.*

WHAT OUR CANALS COST.

The Public Works Report.

Figures Showing the Receipts and Expenditures for the Past Year—Total Cost of the System—The Net Gain.

COLUMBUS, Dec. 7.—The State Board of Public Works have filed their report of the business of the past year, which is the most complete yet issued. Some extracts are worthy of attention: The report says:

"The act to provide for internal improvements by navigable canals was passed by the General Assembly Feb. 4, 1825.

"The following statement of lands granted to the State by the general government, to aid in the construction of navigable canals, was taken from the Commissioner's report of the General Land Office of 1854, and is deemed correct.

"Miami & Dayton Canal, 421,397-72-100 acres; Wabash & Erie, 292,688 33-100 acres, and 500,000 acres for general canal purposes, to be selected by the Governor.

"The total number of acres, 1,214,086 05-100, excepting about 32,000 acres for reservoir purposes, were sold for about \$5,200,000. In addition to these grants by the General Government the State received material aid from private individuals and corporations along the different canals in donations of land, right of way and money, but just what amount we are unable to find from the papers and books in the office of the Board of Public Works.

"THE MIAMI AND ERIE canal, extending from the Ohio River at Cincinnati to Lake Erie at Toledo, 150 miles in length, cost \$5,920,500-41; branch from junction to State line, 18 miles, \$450,000; Sidney feeder, from Lockington to Port Jefferson, 14 miles, \$392,258 32; a total of 282 miles and cost \$6,762,458 73.

"The following reservoirs belong to this canal: Six-mile Reservoir in Paulding county, containing about 2,000 acres, cost \$172,000; Mercer county Reservoir, in Mercer county, containing about 17,000 acres, cost \$528,222 07; Lewiston Reservoir, in Logan county, containing about 7,200 acres, cost \$600,000, and the Loraine Reservoir, in Shelby county, containing about 1,800 acres, cost exclusive of canal, \$22,000, which amount is included in the construction of the canal. Total cost of the Miami and Erie Canal, including reservoirs, \$8,052,680 80.

"The minimum breadth of this canal at water line from Cincinnati to Dayton is 40 feet, at the bottom 26 feet; and the depth 4 feet. From Dayton

to Junction, breadth at top water line 50 feet, at bottom 36 feet; and the depth 5 feet. From Junction to Toledo, the width at top water line is 60 feet; at the bottom 46 feet; and the depth 6 feet. The number of locks is 105.

THE TOTAL COST.

Of the entire canal system as it is today, including reservoirs and feeders, foots up \$15,967,652 72. The canals were opened in 1827. The receipts were small but increased rapidly. In 1827 the Ohio canal collected \$1,500; the next year \$4,000, and the next \$27,000. In ten years the business increased wonderfully, and for 1838 the receipts were \$382,135 96; in 1839, \$423,599 84. In 1847 the receipts reached the highest notch, \$452,530 77. The Miami and Erie reached its maximum in 1848 with \$425,297 32. In 1885 the receipts were as follows:

Ohio.....	\$25,149 98
Miami.....	79,196 21
Muskingum.....	5,926 71
Hocking.....	5,587 18
Walwhoning.....	71 90
Total.....	\$112,992 03
Expenditures.....	\$103,180 87
Ohio.....	\$9,449 56
Miami.....	41,083 92
Hocking.....	7,453 13
Walwhoning.....	1,611 74
Total.....	\$59,600 21
Receipts.....	\$112,992 03
Excess of expenditures over receipts.....	\$138,792 18

HAS BEEN PROFITABLE.

The main argument made by the Board is that in the past, before the days of railroads, the canals paid handsomely. In thirty-five years the receipts exceeded the expenditures by \$7,073,111 26. In twenty-four years the expenditures have exceeded the earnings by \$800,201 61, which, deducted from the excess on the other side, leaves the net gain \$6,263,909 65. To this could be added \$2,200,000 derived by the State from the beginning for canal purposes.

Backen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by D. J. Humphrey, ap1 28-1y

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NOTICE

TEACHERS

The Board of School Examiners of Henry county, Ohio, will hold meetings for the examination of applicants for teacher's certificates as follows:

In Basement of Court House in Napoleon, Ohio, on the 1st and 3d Saturday in March and the 1st and 3d Saturday in April and May, the 1st Saturday in June, July and August, the 1st and 3d Saturdays in September and the 1st and 3d Saturdays in October, the 1st and 3d Saturdays in November, and the 1st Saturdays in December, January and February.

Evidence of good moral character will be required of all candidates. That evidence to be a personal knowledge of the Examiners concerning the applicant, or certificates of good moral character from some reliable source.

A. H. TYLER, MRS. SWEETESTED, Examiners, PHILIP C. SCHWAB.

Feb 20-78

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Not a Liquid, Snuff or Powder. Free from Injurious Drugs and offensive odors.

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists by mail registered, 50 cts. Circulars free. ELY BROS., Druggists, Owego, N. Y.

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